the resultery around formed only a pretty background for the figures.

The backs of the Mincio are as it were formed for such accasions. From the source of the river down almost as far as Pozzelo, the river winds through a succession of bills, rushing class to their base on one side and leaving fine open me alows on the other. At some points the bills approach on both sides and form a kind of gorge or nearral ground, where the river is kept within proper bounds, and not allowed to early within a proper to here, between Borghesto and Vallegio. Two large semi-circles of hills are opposed to each other, the direction of them being the bend of the river on this spot; they intersect each other shout their center, and a little below this print are the two villages of Borghesto and Vallegio. The latter is bebind the hills on the left bank; only two mills, a church and a little medizy it tower, erected on one of the lower spurs, stand close to the water's edge. Boghesto has likewise only a few detached houses on the banks of the river, the rest of the villags being huit on the hill which skitether gat bank. On the highest point of the Vallegio side rives a most picture-sque group of towers of pure Italian custelland architecture, sierder and high like campaniles, with a gallery on their rumait, built on a succession of small arches springing out of the body of the builting. From these towers an old wall runs down to the banks of the river, where two other lower but more massive towers stand, with the ruins of a brilge over the river between them. From the second of these towers the wall runs of these towers and the passage of the river, which they may have done at one time; now they form only a picture-que feature in the second. This castle, towers stand, with the runs of a bridge over the river between them. From the second of these towers the wall man up to the hill where Borgheito stand, and ends there in another square tower. This castle, as well as the surrounding docain, belongs to the Viscontifamity, and the fortifications were evidently intended to close the passage of the river, which they may have done at one time; now tay form only a picture-que feature in the scenery. The road from Velts to this piace descends along the all-live in a gentle slope, and, after travensing the river, winds up in a similar but much steeper time, so that you can in a similar but much steeper time, so that you can in a similar but much steeper time, so that you can he similar but much steeper time, so that you can in the proper of the Guard, and was, during from the largest the continuous of the Cavalry of the Guard, and was, during from the largest the seed hence. It is now the company from the river without seed to the public may know what they have to appears a cross one of the four bridges which he can find most provided to the bridges which had been broken down on the river behind had been broken down the left

For this purpose a Sardinian corps, together with the extreme left of the French army, crossed over yesterday and moved forward, occupying the long sloping ridge which accompanies the left bank of the river at its is use from the lake. It is improbable that the Austrians will allow us to invest Peachiera from that side without at least an otten pt to relieve the place, which is of great importance for the plateau of Rivoli, as well as for the defense of Verona it-elf. With the fortresses as points of appui and the strong position in front, they have an uncount only favorable ground for taking the offensive whenever it suits their purpose. Hitherto they have only amused themselves with keeping up a cannonare at the allied troops which are investing the place. You could estimate the advance of the Allies by the mere sustained fire, which this moreing was so continuous that they must have discovered that the Allies have not only established themselves, but broken ground and begin the trench work.

This morning Prince Napoleon came up from his camp on the Oglio, and had a long conference with the Euperor, who received likewise a visit from the King of Sardinia. The junction between the carps of the Prince and the Grand Army has been effected, and they may henceforth be considered as one. During his stream of the carps.

Prince and the Grand Army has been effected, and they may henceforth be considered as one. During his sizy at Visdura, M. Kosenth came up to see Prince Napoleon. Although preserving the structest incognito, the great Hungavian agutator was recognized during his passage through Parma just at the moment he was starting from there. The newspread with the rapidity of lightening, and he became the object of a great ovation. Crowds of people waited for his issue from the hotel, and, taking the horses out of the carriage, drew the latter in triumph through the town, amid the framic enthusiasm of the people.

Others believe that they are waiting till a strong force can nove from the eastward, so that these positions may be attacked on the side of Legnano and Mantas. Whatever plan of campaign the alities may finally adopt, whether Mantas be first besieged or Verona assaulted, it will be found a first besieged or Verona assaulted, it will be found a first besieged or Verona testing of those places. We bear that the Adies are armed with artiflery which can send shells to a distance of 8,000 meters. This will make the fortresses particularly uncomfortable in the event of bombardinest. But bombarding will not suffice. There must be a great deal of thicking at close quarters before anyheet. But bombarding will not suffice. There must be a good deal of fighting at close quarters before anything can be done. Verons, Mantas, and the other strongholds of this great military quadrangle are very much stronger than they were ten years ago. There are great field works to be taken before any approach can be made to the main defenses, and in the meanwhile Austria may have brought together again an army capable of risking another general action. At press it, painful as it must be for Austria to confess it, she cannot risk a general engagement, and this is owing as much to the loss of conditence a moughte lower ranks of the army as to the diminution in numbers as much to the loss of contrenee a nog the loss of ranks of the army as to the diminution in numbers caused by the battle of Solferino. I should not be doing my duty as a truthful exponent of the sizu ation here if I were to pass over this tact in silence. The sold ers had one nument of eather has it that was when the ing my duty as a trathfalexponent of the sin sition bere if I were to pass over this tact in sitence. The sold ers had one moment of eather had an it had was when the Emperor led them a person on the 254 to the advanced positions from which be intended to atrack the enemy; but the events of the 24th seriously affected the morale of the army. Instead of attacking, as they were led to expect, they had to repel the assumes of the Alice, who, knowing what was before them, had halted for a meal at 2 o'clock in the morning. The Austrians, whose bagasgs and cooking utensits accompany the columns even in the advance, bivovacked on the night of the 23d, and were attacked before they could get their breakfast. The bagasge and cooking-carts were obliged to return to the rear out of the fire of the Alics, and the result was that the army of the Kaiser had to fight on empty stomachs. Hunger and hard knocks have a tendency to discourage even the hravest soldier. I was astonished to see one from the fielt of Solferino returing unwounded, and bying down only to die. The investeys explained when one considers that these cases arese from want of ordinary sustenance. Your own correspondent, who had nothing to see the 25d pours was very much exhausted when he

only to die. The mystery is explained when one considered that these cases arese from want of ordinary sustenance. Your own correspondent, who had nothing to eat for 24 hours, was very much exhausted when he reached Villafanca; but he had not had to fight on an empty stomach. The prisoner-taken by the Austrians mostly carried something eatable or drinkable, and the latter could not but feel discouragement when they considered that they were less prepared for holding out against privation than their opposents.

Other remarkable cucamatances have come to my knowledge which cannot but be regarded as serious mishaps. I have spoken of the non-appearance of Lichtenstein's corps (the 2d) on the field. It appears that this corps, which should have taken part in the action of the day, was halfed in consequence of the approach of some French cavalry in its vicinity, and that Prices Lichtenstein, for reasons which he will doubtless have to explain, returned to Mantua. Again, Genless have to explain, returned to Mantua. Again, Genless have to explain, returned to Mantua. less have to explain, returned to Adams, the Less Lawrence of the Less Army instead of advancing, as he should have done fell back on Goite, thus depriving the Emperor of six regiments of horse and a considerable amount of artillery. Thus, waile on the part of the Alless all the lery. Thus, while on the part of the Alies all the available guns that could be brought into action were used, on the side of the Aus rians, the artillery was weak and utterly unable to oppose an effectual fire to that of the enemy. It is true, on the other hand, that the French artillery aid not commit the haves which it might have done had its fire throughout the day been true to the mark, instead of being over it. Still, the effect of the interiority under which the Austrians suffered in this respect was disastrons, as it prevented them from repelling the advance of the infantry opposed to them. Among the wonnied, to the number them from repelling the advance of the infantry op-posed to them. Among the wounded, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, who are now in Verona and the sur-rounding villages, it is remarkable now few are suffer-ing from wounds inflicted by artillery. The soldiers admit that they preferred being in the front, under musketry fire, to being in reserve, as the shells and shrapped of the French did more harm at some distance

The Austrans do not coase to deplore the sheepee of recessary reserves at Cavriane, facing sure that had dispositions been made to that end the day would have been not only less disastrons than it turned out to be, but might have had a result altogether different from that which they now benent. Bosed k, it seems, did wonders. He successfully repulsed at Pozzoieogo the the whole Piedwontees army and drove it to Rivoltella, but when the center was cut through although be had made 700 prisoners and taken some guns, he was obliged to retire on Sa ione.

The official lists of the losses suffered by the Austrians are gracually coming in. Those of the 7th, 5th and let Copp are 210 efficiers killed and wounded Privates and non-commissioned officers 8,000 killed and wounded. Separated from their corps, or missing, about 4,000. Of the latter the greater part have been brought together again. Of the 8th Corps, noder Banedek, the losses were less sections; but I am not sure of the source whence the numbers were obtained. I am informed that Benedek lot 20 officers and about 1,000 men killed and wounded.

The line of the Mincio having been abandoned, all the bridges have been destroyed; those of G ito, Valleggie, and Morzambane have been set on fire.

His Majesty the Emperor is still here, but there is no saying how long he may remain. If Verona be besieged he carnot stay there, and it is expected that he will soon retire to a position where he can with more safety and effect conduct the movements of his army. Whatever has be the ultimate fate of Verona, it will not perish of hunger. Quantities of grain bave been stored in every available place, and 25,000 Hungarian exent urver here or in the immediate vicinity. General Urban has assumed the supreme command of the fortrees, the internal economy of which is now settled under the most rigid war regulations. No one is allowed to stand within 360 yards of the walls; no one

thed. All carriages or carts must take the right of the road and keep it.

"TENENTE MARESCIALLO CARLO,
Facon URBAN."

The Emperor is still here, but in case of siege will no doubt retire to a more convenient place.

The loss of artillery in the action of Solferino is stated to-day to amount to five guns, which could not be removed owing to the damage they had sustained.

VERONA, June 30.

The arrival of the French in Villefranca, of which I

The arrival of the French in Vulciraoca, of which I was not perfectly certain yesterday, is now as not knowledged fact; 2,000 men occupy that place, doubtless as an advanced post. We may assume as certain, therefore, that the Allies are now astride of the Mincio, in the same positions occupied in 1849 by the King of Piedmont; that they hold Valleggio, Somma Campages, Morzambano, and the country up to the Lake of Garda. The Piedmont's on the French left are once more surrounding Peschiera, and perhaps there is an intention of occupying Pastreago, from which threatening demonstrations can be made against the line of the Adige.

A French division has been directed to proceed to the eastward from the Muncio, and effect a juncture

A Freich division has been directed to proceed to the eactward from the Mincio, and effect a juncture with the corps which Prince Napoleon is leading from the direction of Tuscany. The army of his Majesty Francis Joseph is in position on the Adige, so as to meet all energercies. Before long it will be re-entered by the 4th Army Corps, under the command of the Archduke Ferdinald Max, now advancing from Germany. Verona and Mantan are fully garrisoned and provided with provisions. All that Austria can do

wete black with powder, and their pockets contained cartridges. Under these circumstances it was that Gev. Urban ordered their immediate execution. As your correspondent, I chronicle these facts, which are your correspondent, I chromole these lasts, which are to a certain extent an answer to the accu-atoms that have been made. I have neither to condemn nor to detend the practice of shooting men engaged in active hostility, and taken, as it were in the act. Had those people been in uniform, they would doubtless have

spared. a crescent of hills, varying in hight, overhangs the left bank of the Mineio to the north of Valleggio. left bank of the America to the country of the America that place these hills, tending due east to Custera, take a northerly direction as far as Semma Campegon, thence run due north to Pastrengo, through Sono and San Gaustina. The prettiest lan iscapes in the world are formed by the alternate elevations and depressions of the ground. On the hights are villas and exite a with a part extress trees, whose tail erect surrounced with gaunt cypress trees, whose tall erect forms of the deepest hie contrast with the pale green foliage of the mulberry and other trees surrounding them. In the bottoms the patient industry of the peathem. In the bottoms the patient industry of the peas-ant has succeeded in covering with scauty crops of maize errye the most ungraveful land that is perhaps to be found in Lombardy. The whole country seems once to have formed the bed of a river, whose rapid current has slowly receded and left behind a mass of sand and publics. For years it seems to have been the task of the cultivator to remove the latter and imsand and pebbler. For years it seems to have dead
the task of the cultivator to remove the latter and improve the former. Large embankments of well-worn
stores are heaped on the side of every field, yet the
plow still raises yearly a fresh supply, which serves
to exercise anew the patience of the agriculturist.
Centuries ago Alpine torrents have run over this region, and the puny efforts of man cannot obliterate
the traces of their passage. It is on this chain
that the allied army now hes, its right resting on Vailegio, its left on Pastrengo, its center on Samus Campagna. It is exactly the position occupied by Charles
Albert in 1849, and from which that ill-fated Prioce
undertook and completed the siege of Peschiera. Marshal Radstrivy, anxious to preserve the passage which
lesd up the Vale of the Adage, and considering the occupation of Pastrengo as a danger, attacked the Pisdmontes with a very inferior force at that point, and
was forced to retire. Shortly after an offensive movement was made by the Piedmontese against the Austrian positions at Rivoli, and the Piedmontese in turn
were repulsed. Peschiera, in the mean time, remained
workeved and fell. Now, as before, Pastrengo, Ritrian positions at Rivoli, and the Piedmontese in turn were repulsed. Peschiera, is the mean time remained unrelieved and fell. Now, as before, Pastrengo, Rivoli, and the valley of the Adige must be and doubtless are objects of continued solicitude to the Austrana. But as Piechires, newly strengthened, will stand a much lorger siege now than it did in 1849, so the valley of the Adige will be found to have been placed in such a state of distance as to be only a great placed in such

much lorger siege new than it did in 1849, so the valloy of the Adge will be found to have been plated in such a state of defense as to been ne excessively difficult of attack. I merely point your attention to these positions, because it is possible that the approach of the enemy may lead to some engagement in that quarter.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of the Emporor romain in Verona, and the most percuptory contradiction is given to the statement contained in the papers just received from Vienna, that the supreme command of the army is about to be relinquished for a time by his Majerty, and left to be wiched by the vereran Hess. The Emperor remains at the head of his army, which requires his presence in order to regain that spirit which it has somewhat lost in consequence of the retreat from Cavidana. I am not certain that it is generally known in England how completely the Austrian military system has been changed within the last ax or seven years; yet the change in past explains the shortcomings of the past few weeks. The Austrian army up to this date has been an army of very young solviers. I do not mean by this that the men are under age or deficient in strength, but they have not been long under training. According to the regulations, a fixed number of corps has to be maintained throughout the Austrian Empire. At a fixed period of every year the youth of that Empire are draugated into the army and distributed among the corps. The arrival of these new draughts liberates an equal number of men who have already served. The latter, after one, two or three years service, at the option of the coloners of regiments, retire to their homes on a factough of vadefinite duration, and are only called out again in the

based by the extent and grandour of the secondary, the Minero passage compensated for this by the greater picture-queness of the spot treelf. At the Toron the passage of the army was only an accompanying feature of the figures put to be figures put to be the figures put to be the figures put to be figures p Paly might pessably have lost some of their original vigor. The result has been such as to open their oyes to the necessity of supplying defects which are now apparent to all. The soldiers who are now recenting the Austrian struy are the resised furlough men of past years; they are a reserve which it would, perhaps, have been better to employ at once, but which now will give increased vigor to the efforts of Austria. Of old the are y was without reserves, and a great series of defeats necessi ated the formation of a new sorny, composed the fly of recruits. The present system gives Austria a reserve which enables it to repair losses all ost instantly. The question, as far as the present war is concerned, is thus Which is best, to risk all the tried men first, and trust to recruit after, or employ first the young soldiers, and bring up reserves after? As far as the present campaign is concerned, the results favor the first of these alternatives. With regard to the generals, the experience of the last few morths has been decisive. First, it was found recessary to remove Connat Gyulan. Now further changes have become necessary. I learn that Connat Chan Gallas retires to Germany to superintend the format on of a new corps; that Prince Edward Lichtenstein follows Court Clem sexample; that General Zedwitz, who withdrew his cavatry to Goito, is pend ined, and that General Lauing shares his fate. Thus, while Fiench generals are becoming Dakes of inaginary principalities, Austrian generals remain in their old dignities, or lose those which they previously enj yed. The retirement of General Zedwitz promotes Count Sternberg, and General Poekony gets a step. Count Pally also rises to a higher rank, and energy age cannot obscure or distrible h, Baron Hees stands prominent, and Count Nugent, although 82 years of age, was to be seen in the cauter of the enemy from prominent positions, giving directions, or change largers. He remained in the milist

of the enemy from prominent positions, giving direc-tions, or change in gerers. He remained in the milit-of the darger tid the inst, and it was only by the ten ier-sol cliude of his aides de-camp that he was induced at sol citude of his aides de-camp that he was induced at last to mount his little yellow pony and quit the field. During the night he took no sleep, and yesterday he was out for eight heurs reconnectering the highes of Riveli. Count Nogent is the general to whose energy Radedtzky owed it that he obtained timely reclargements in 1849. He is a thin, white haired Irishman of midding stature, whose voice does not as yet fremble, and who represents at four-core, the activity of a many contracts and contracts are contracted as a contract of the core of t and who possesses at four-score the activity of a man of thirty. It may be interesting to said that, notwith-standing his long service in Austria, and the facility with which he speaks cost of the dislects of the Em-pire, he preserves a rich Southern brogue entirely

THE PAPAL STATES.

Col. Schmidt, the Commandant of the 1st Foreign Regiment in the service of the Papal Government,

THE PERUGIA MASSACRES.

has sent the following report of the aff ir of Perugia: has sent the following report of the aff sir of Perugia:

"As I have already had the honor of amouncing by telegraph, the town of Perugia has been replaced under the nuthority of the Government of the Holy See, and I new transmit the details of my operations. At 20 clock in the morning of the 30th I left Foligue with my regiment, accompanied by the division of native Attilety, a picket of about 60 monated ge dames, and advanced with precaution as far as the bridge of San Giovanni, which a few hours before hat been abandoned by the iosurgeats. I crossed the Tiber end marched toward the vitage, which appeared deserted; but scarcely had the gendarmes, who formed the advances guard, entered it that a shot was fired descried; but scarcely had the gendarmes, who formed the advances guard, entered it that a shot was fired from a house closely shut up. Without occupying myzelf with the videge, I continued to advance for about half a mile on the high road, where I met the Chevalier Lattanzi, Connecilor of State, who hall been sent to Perugia by the Government to enceavor to restere order and lead to the submission of the place by pacific means. He informed me that all his ende avors to bring back the insurgents to their outy had been ineffectual, and that they had obtinately resolved to defend the towa against any Special Correspondence of The London Times.

The advisers of his Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph have at less made up their minds that it is impossible, under present circumstances, to defent the line of the Mincio. Accordingly, the headquarters of the 2d Army, under Count Schinck, came toto Verona last night from Vollafrance; the headquarters of the Army, under Wimpffen, being transferred to Mantan and Mantan are miny garrisoned at presents to wait for events.

It are various corps of the 2d Army will be divided and place of round Verona where introceed camps will be formed. Although the whole of the Mincio is that they is a decidence of the count Schinck part of the Count Schinck part of the Mincio is a divided and place of round Verona where introceed camps will be formed. Although the whole of the Mincio is the count Schinck part of the Mincio is the count of the persons in question were taken. They was dependent to the count of the mincio is to wait for events.

The Times of the 2d Army will be divided and place of round Verona where introceed camps will be formed. Although the whole of the Mincio is the count of the Mincio is stinstely resolved to defend the towa against any attack. Being thus aware of the hos he intentions of ments. At 3 o clock, after having triumphed over all difficulties, the three columns arrived in front of the Gate of St. Peter, a point to which they had been ordered to direct their march, and they there took up their positions in spite of a sharp fire from the insurgents, who were concealed behind walls and barricades. I at first endeavored to intuctive the rebels by firing some caused shot, but that not sue ceeding, and seeing the impatience of my troops, whem I could scacely restrain, I gave the order for attack. It is impossible for me to describe the addrawd courage of my brave soldlers, who, and shouls for the Sovereign Pont ff, rushed toward the high walls of the town, and against the barricales when closed for the Sovereign Fontin, rushed toward the high walls of the town, and against the barrica les which closed the entrance of the gate. We had very few ladders, and the axes of the Sappers were broken by the first few blows. The solders therefore, had to scale the walls to the solders. blows. The solders therefore, had to shall the walls by climbing, and they assisted one another to do so. In a few minutes the flag of the insurgents was pulled down, and the Pontifical colors were displayed. The insurgents then commenced retiring toward St. Peter's gate, where a second line of fortified defense had been in origents these commenced retiring to said St. Peter's gate, where a second line of fortuitid cofease and been formed, and occupied the houses. Here a very sharp combat took place under a marderous fire. The troops, irritated by the obstinate resistance, could not be controlled, and, after baving overthrown the barricades, they possessed themselves of the position, and took by assault the houses from which they were fired at. At that moment the enemy, seized with terior, and seeing that all resistance was impossible, retired precipitately into the interior of the town, and there endeavores to maintain themselves for a time on different points, but in vain. At last, after a fierce combat of there hours and a halfmoier a heavy rain, the troops possessed themselves of the fort, and raised there, amid entimensite acclamations, the colors of the Holy See. The precistance was ended, the instrugents were dispersed as by enchantment, and Portugia was entirely occupied by the troops. The bravery displayed by the superior and subsiters officers and by the ton-commissioned officers and soldiors was not below the military repuration of the foreign regiments in the service of the Holy See, and it proved that they are worthy the confidence the Government accords below the military repairs of the foreign regimens in the service of the Holy See, and it proved that they are worthy the confidence the Government accords them. It is also my duty to mention the energetic and coursegeous conduct of the native troops of all arms who took part in this operation. I will especially mention the gendame Paul Cavalieri, who, mater arrest by the Prov. st Marshal, prayed as a favor to be allowed to join the combitants, and who infortunately in the fray had a leg broken by a misket shot. The gendame Paulett was also wounded by a bill. I reserve to myself to notice in a subsequent report the soldiers who have most distinguished themselves. Our losses are considerable; they amount to 19 killed, and among them is Capain Ainberg, and 35 wounded, among whom are Captain Britschig and Lieutenath Cruffer. Those of the enemy are much more cannot yet be exactly ascertained; there are, however, not fewer than 40 killed, 100 wounded, and 120 prisoners. In the evening the troops were confined to the barracks. Our order and discipline are ree tablishing calm everywhere. The number of the rebeile mibat ants was about 5,000. They were commanded by a certain Colonel Auvenio Cerroti was case from Tusatts was about 5,000. They were commanded certain Colonel Amonio Cerroti, was came from certain Colonel Antonio Cerroti, who came from Tus-cary for the purpose, and by Count Cesari and G., Danzetta of Perugia. It is said that one of the three is wounded. The greater part of the rebels flad by the different gates of the town, and sought refuge in all haste on the Tuscan territory; the others are in hiding, but are daily falling into the hands of the military au-thorities when I have stabilized. but are daily falling into the hands of the military au thorities whom I have established. At present, tranquility and order reign among the populations; the towns and villages of the environs, and among them Castello and Le Frate, have made voluntary sub nission to the Government of the Holy See. A colain of about 50 Tuscan volunteers who had advanced on Passignano has retired into Tuscary. Disarming is progressing, and we have collected a considerable quantity of arms and amounting. After having these progressing, and we have collected a considerable quantity of arms and amminition. After having this rendered an account of the accomplishment of my mis-sion, it only remains to me to give the assurance that the sole desire of my troops and myself is to prove our devotedness and finelity to the angust Sovereign and Government we have the heptr to serve.

hops and bishops is communion with the Holy Sae:

"Venerable Bertheres: Salutation and apostolic benediction. The seditions increments which have recently broken out in hisly against the authority of segitime a princes, in constricts hearest to the States of the Church, have invared some of our provinces the the Games of a confliguation. Exercise by thus is a six an ple and by integrate above, they have thrown off our patental rule; and, in softe of their shall numbers, the adherents of the revolt de mont that they shall be subjected to that one of the Palican Governments, which, of late years, has been the adversary of the Church, of its legitimate rights, and of its sacred ministers. Represenge and deploring the acts of rebellion by which is person only of the people in these disturbed provinces disregard with so much ignistic our zeal and our paternal case, and declaring publicly that the temporal covereignty which the most perfudious emiss of the Church of Christ are endeavaring to wrest from it is necessary to the Haly See, in order that it may exercise without any obstacle at secred power for the weifare of religion, we address to you generable brights such earlies of religion, we address to you generable bright of such serious disturbance of public peace, some consolation for our corresp. On the prescription which we read was formerly given by Moses to Asron, the Sovershort you, on account of the prescription which we rest was formerly given by Moses to Asron, the Sovershort word to the Helvew (Nambers, chap. XV.):

Take a censer and put fire therein from off the altar and put on incense, and go quickly do't the congregation and make an atonement for them, for there is writh gone out from the Lard; the plague is begun. So, also, we exhert you to offer up prayers, in tantation of these of the hopy brothers Moses and Asron, who, prostrate on the ground, cried out (Nambers, chap. XV.):

Met a congregation of the first passes of the virtue from above which God moved by the prayers of the farbitul, will coder on our weakness, we will brave all penis, and und VENERABLE BRETHREN: Selutation and aportolic benediction. The sentitions movements which have recently broken out in Italy against the authority of ie-

GERMANY.

It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia in the extraordinary sitting of the F-deral Diet on the 4th of July were as follows. 1st, The junction of the 9th and 18th corps d'armée to the Prussian army, 2d, the approintment to the command-in-chief of the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian corps d'armée; 31 the placing of all reserve conting-noise in restiness to march. In the sitting of the Federal D et on the 7th, An-tria proposed that the whole Federal contingent should be mobilized, and that the Prince Regent of Prassia should be requested to assume the command-in-chief.

HUNGARY.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S INTENTIONS. Through a perfectly reliable financial channel, in-formation has unexpectedly been obtained to day of the intentions of the Euperor Napoleon with regard to Hengary. They will excite surprise; by the character of the parties from whom the account is derive i, and the nature of their opportunities for obtaining desect of the parties from whom the account a served, and the nature of their opportunities for obtaining distance upon the point, are such as to leave no opening for icereduity. Kossoth has by this time had an interview with the French Mona ch at headquarter, and the creumstances by which their meeting was praceded are thus narrated: Col. Nicolas Kise, who is residing in Paris, and who marrie a French lady of fortune, conducted all the preliminary steps. Overtures were made to him, which he had to communeate to Kossoth, and he has, therefore, of late, became at the few dat in possible to bring about an understanding. Kossoth required guaranties of the good fairh of the Emperor, which his Majesty hesitated to give; and it was at last resolved at Paris to send Kossoth a message that a determination had been formed to race Hungary with or without his aid. Kossoth replied that in the case he would issue an address to the Hungarian nation, warning toem not to believe the Emperor's assurances. This proved decisive, Kossuth was invited to Paris, and left Lonfon for that city a few days before the departure of his provential that Tailes. address to the Hungarian nation, warning toem not to believe the Emperor's assurances. This proved decisive. Kessath was invited to Paris, and left Lenton for it at city a few days before the departure of his Majesty for the army. He was received at the Tuine in the better than the Emperor and certain defined conditions were then squeed to. These were: I. Foat the Emperor should give Kossuth a corps durance and are as and amu unition to any extent required. 2. Dut the Emperor should give Kossuth as corps durance and are as and amu unition to any extent required. 3. That the Emperor should give Kossuth as corps durance and are as and mu unition to any extent required. 3. That the Emperor should give Kossuth as corps in the same of the same o —a task which the putile are aware is faithfully fai-filled. Having delivered several public speeches in this country, be then left for Italy, and the larest intel-ligence with regard to him is this, accompanied by Cri. Kes and Major Figylmery, he was on his way to the French headquarters. In conclusion, it is bene-sary to remark that only two or three days after the conditions with Kossuth were agreed to, Count Wa-lewski gave, it is understood, to Lord Cowley the most periore assurances that it is not the intention of the Emperer Napoleon to make use of any revolutionary elements. Bur, although that statement appears to have been totally at variance with the preceding facts, elements. Bur, although that statement appears to have been totally at variance with the preceding facts, it is not the business of lookers on to attempt to explain the paradox. It is enough to say that the commitments of the Emperor are believed to be clear and inequalified, and that it is not though likely they will now be denied in any essential degree either by Count Walewski or any other official personage.

[London Times (City Article), July 7.

article from The London Times, says:

"It is impossible to understand with what object invent its like the self contradicted events are published day after day. It is needless to point out that, if the reported conditions had been agreed to by the French Emperor, M. Korsuth would not now be in Italy."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst. a bill to In the House of Commons of the ware a six present cadowed schools from being considered as belonging exclusively to the Church of England and thrushy removing another act of religious intolorance, was debated and passed to a second reading.

On the 7th, in the House of Loris, the Earl of Ripon stated that it was not at present intended to increase the militia force in Ireland or to sanction the selablication.

holms at of volunteer rife corps, but at the same time Government was as attentively engaged in preparing for the defense of Ireland as for any part of the United

ogdem. Land John Russell in the House of Commons on the Lord John Russell is the fit use of Commons on the same evening said, in regard to the alleged engage-ments between France and Russia that he unpublished documents bearing on the surject contained nothing but what the public was fully acquainted with; and is regard to the affoir at Perugia, he said that two dis-patches upon the event half reached the Foreign Office, it was reported that the occurrence had been much aggerated, and he had therefore aircoved further in-ity to be made, so that he could not consent to the duction of the dispatches until further accounts

e received. Ir. Digby Seymeur asked the Vice President of the Mr. Digly Seymour asked the Vice President of the Board of Trace whether it was true that the Editch ship Laurel lades with a cargo of guano, had been seized at Baltumere; if he was informed as to the cr-cumstances attending the seizers, and whether he was in a position to state the grounds, if any upon which such seizure was justified by the American author-tics.

Mr. Wilson explained the circumstances of the

ter, dated June 18, to the pairierche, primates, arch- | pointment of a select committee to inquire into the manner in which G exercises contracts are consided.

A febate cound, in which the merits of the Galway
mai constract were freely convasced pro and con. The
ment in was agreed to.

On the 8th, on the House of Lords, Lord Stratford

On the 8th, in the House of Lords, Lord Stratford de Revolific, in view of the armetice, postponed the recombinate which he had given molies to regard to the affairs of flay. He expressed a success hope that, if beye load, in the affairs of flay. He expressed a success hope that, if the claims for peace were to be the result of the structure, the British Government would claim the right to be associated in the negotiations, and that an honorable peace might enuse.

Earl Geneville resterated these excitanents.

Earl Geneville resterated these excitanents. In the House of Commons, Mr. Digby Seymour inquired whether the American Government regarded the track by sea between New York and Culfornia as a coasting trade, when the goods were unshipped at aspulwall and carried across the Lehmas of Pausua to be reshipped for California; and if so, whether it was proposed by her Mejesty's Government to Address any remonstrance upon the subject to the Government at Washington?

Mr. Wilson said that communication would be immediately made with the American Government re-

Mr. Wason said that communication would be immediately made with the American Government respecting the matter, which was of great importance to the chipping interest. The construction put upon the term "consting trade" was a forced one, though it might be correct as to the letter.

Mr. Schneider cause a second to the present state of Mexic, especially to the ourrages which had been consisted upon British subjects, and asked what stope had been taken to blast restress.

Lore John Russell said that Government would take all possible nears of obtaining recress, and of preventing such occurrences to future. In regard to smally quest; as in regard to the war, be (Lord John Russell) admitted that Government had intunated to Prussia its hope that the theaver of war might not be extended; hope that the theater of war might not be extended; but pending the armistice he deprecated any discus-sion on the subject.

Lord Paget introduced the navy estimates and en-

Lord Paget introduced the navy estimates and entered at length into the present naval power of England, which he thought was in a state to reflect credit on the country. Among the votes asked was an addition of 8,000 seamen and 2,000 marines.

A supplementary army estimate had been issued, containing an increase of £1,261,000 to the estimate previously laid before Parliament for the cusning tear.

Ar. A report was current that Lord Chelsea, Secretary

A report was current that Lord Chelsea, Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, had been received. It is said that the various ocean mail steam companies had received intimaten to prepare to carry out the clause in their contracts which stipulates that their vessels shall carry numaments. It is alleged that the notice had met with some remoss acces, the various teamers being ill adapted to carry heavy gues.

The statement that Queen Vistoria intended visiting, Ireland this year is contradicted.

The cargo of the steamer Alma, wrecked in the Red Sea, includes among other merchandise about 1,500 bales of silk, estimated to be worth about £200,000 sterling. One balf of the loss of the cargo falls on Lloyds. Sir John Bowring was among the passatgers, and lost some of his papers and manuscripts.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A Paris telegram to The London Morning Post

case:
"The affair of Prince Conza is settled. He will receive revestiture by the Porte, and will be confirmed
in the double election—but this exception is not to govern the future."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 9. -Corros-The Brokers' Circu LIVERPOOL, July 9.—COPTON—The Brokers Circumstance as asys: "The market opened this week with only a molecular demand, which continued, as before, to be very freely supplied. Or Wednesday, owing to the favorable accounts of the state of business at Manchester the demand was unusually active, and the sales reached 15,000 belos, nearly all to the trade, still holders have most the buyers so freely that American descriptions can satisfy be raised more than 1-163." The sales for the week, ending Thursday morning toelusive, toot up 69,500 bases, including 5,500 on speculation and about 5,600

The sales for the week, enough functions morning nerical value of the open content of the on speculation and about 3,000 for expect. The efficiel questations on Thursday were:

Fair Obligation of the open of the function of the open of the fair Mobiles.

Fair M

American Marchester the news of the armistics caused

At Marchester the news of the armistics caused much excitement, and a general advance in years of from 1, to 1d we demanded. Not such business was transacted, many of the German having no confidence in peace. Goods advanced in proportion to Yarna.

Bickapatieff's —The weather continues brilliant for the crops. Meser. Richardson, Spenie's Ca. report continued depression in the Corta trade, which has been increased by the armistics. Flur is off-rec at a creding of 1/22 P acc, without sales. Americae, 19/2 3/4 F courts. West off-red at 3 d wid. Cecline since Tuesday, but without leading to be these. Western Res. 7(80/91), White 5/3/9/8, Southern. 10/211/3. Compust, and prices nominal. Mixed and Yellow, 5/10/24/3; Where, 7/27/9.

Photovisions, —Beef heavy, god prices cominal.

Making a follows: in the market for American securities during the past week in the market for American securities. The demand for Federal

Co. Fep. it as follows:

"In the market for American securities during the gust week there has been to mare this ameration. The demand for Faderal and State stocks continues, while the supply is but limited. Rail road do not have been mone treely a fored, but the actual translations in them have not been to any extent."

Means, Raing Brother asy: "In American Stocks there has been do not a 17.79%; Marachanestic of Society 1994 first have been done at 27.79%; Marachanestic of Society 1994 first have been done at 27.79%; Marachanestic of Society 1994 first have been done at 27.79%; Marachanestic of Society 1994 first law for the society of the s

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

The Paris correspondents of The London Daily News and Globe hint at the probability of a Freench force operating in Hungary, and making a dash at Pesth, which they could reach without soting first upon any territory belonging to the Germanic Confederation.

The London Daily News, referring to the above article from The London Times, says:

Anardean Wheat, 46, 659, Red. 42, 20 ft, First, 23, 222, 39 bid.

SPELTYS from at £19, 15, 22, 219, 27, 6.

COTTON already; sales for the work, 1,000 bales. At Liverprof the remaint has improved in the last day or two, seles for the week 25,600 bales and O'clean, 514 ft. B.

Button—28e Turmer! three fourths and at 12, for mid. Marina, bring cheaper; 500 cases Sar badoos alreas morely soil at £1,823, for out to good, 100 bases Casaor 101 three fourths and at 25 ft. 65,250 ft. for Calestra thirds to seconds; 18 times Sapan Wood Minilla, part could at £3,12,632,50 ft. for distribution of 4,556 ft. for soil to seconds; 10 ft. for soil to the distribution of 4,556 ft. for for distribution of 4,556 ft. for for the could be 5,50,70 ft. for soil 15,256 ft. for the to great the first of the first

mostly wold at three signs on a 1 to good bold. Couch, 27, 679), (an her, 16 8 Saffron-Noue here.

Havy-St. Peteraburg dust, 125 tunns nearly all taken in; Clean, Euror 200 00. Fine Ports habine, 230 Jute sit, and of 5.00; bales only about 1,50 bales found beyers, wit, from 23 7 dec. 21 12:6 for roots and commune quality; 2,50 a 2,51 by for low and, with seed at 2 is, being about former rates.

Hipper-A accelorabout 17,000 Each india were offered, which met much less demend than at the previous accelorate, and as being as were not willing to submit to any important decline, only about our-ball was at the decline only about our-ball was a fine of the colline of the second of the colline o The next sale will commence on the 12th inst. ; 11,693

Indicate the first and via community to the colored trace of the first are offering at £5 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch is, 51/ for mixed Nos on the Clyse. Linear guiet, and prices slightly in buyers' fewer. Bombay in the spot wells at \$5/6, and for arrival at 50/. Calculum in quoted to \$2.45/6, and for arrival at 50/. Calculum in quoted to \$2.45/6, and for arrival at 50/. Calculum in quoted to \$2.45/6, and for arrival at 50/. Calculum in a colored to \$2.45/6, and for arrival at 50/. Linear Carre-M is business in Foreign at reduced rates, sew York in barrels, £3.10/6£9.12/0; By son in bags, £3.25/6.

in Cocoa no change. A few small process have sold at last the sole desire of my troops and maself is to prove our the sole desire of my troops and maself is to prove our the sole desire of my troops and maself is to prove our transaction, and add that directions had been issued to be well as the wide and provent further infractions of the rights of British and Molassus—60 pench. St. Vincent sold at 13,6, and 99 pench, and man proved have sold at 13,6, and 99 pench, an

thesi, 241; Migafore, 242. Rape dull, forsign Refined for Assume coheren can be bould at 49/. Leonord on the opts off or at 19/12 79. General at 49/242? Palm quiet at 19/447. Rice from The chief purchases have been in Bengal, which is more extracted for early 7,000 hays have been ead, 8-and 8/242426 for how mid. to good white, Bullism at 14/ for fine, Neurangle Astrona at 19/2, and 100 Basech at 19/8. Rice quiet, with some 1 quory for Jameson, of orbids about 120 purches a hare from such, but prices approaches. Saltickies very machine, and even at a technic of 1/21/5 on his tweet prices. Frivancy 1/20 has Benut have been purchased, 47. and 68 rectanting at 41/5, 2.55 bags structure were at bought in.

Saltickies, Pripp r. 1050 bags Malabar were held for 41, but 1/4 has been parches the saltickies, and the first has a vice of the saltickies. Criston as 41/5, 2.55 bags structure were at bought in.

Saltickies, 1/2 and 68 rectanting at 41/5, 2.55 bags structure were at bought in.

Saltickies, 1/2 and 1/2, at which Shibage Zamiba Circums are held firstly at 31/105/4, at which Shibage Zamiba were the life fundy at 31/105/4, at which Shibage Zamiba were left by bought in. Nutries so 119 cases Penang sold at 1/5 for low size.

chis fly bought in. Nutmeyer 119 cases Penang solid at 1/t for low wide.

Stuar has been dell until to day, when the more pacific news from the Continent has given finances to belders, and the market classes with an upward tenders. Of British West folia the sales are 3/th blue. 7/5/2 hogs Martitios were about ha freeling common Siro and 5d still 9 west decline, but for the small pracetion of better birds and about former prices were puid, low to bee middler 8 frown, 30/360; most to the encourse sent creatallized, 45/56045, and good to the referring do at 44/240. Bergal, of 1/36 begs Brance fored, only a few lors and at former prices. 41/6 for middling Marte Of 534 begs Native Madran brought forward, only a few lors and at former prices. 41/6 for middling to good grayest Yellow. Low Brown at 41/6441 for middling to good grayest Yellow. Low Brown at 41/6441 for middling to good grayest Yellow. Low Brown at 41/6441 for middling to good grayest Yellow. Low Brown at 41/6441 for middling to good grayest Yellow. Low Brown at 41/6441 for middling to good grayest Yellow. Low Brown is 30/6 and 121 highs, 49 thereous 118 bits. Parte Rico only a few lors at 41/640 for the gray lab to good sole do Xellow. Privalely, a carge of 50/6 bows Havend No. 14/10/15 insured, sold at 29/for a new Counteredal port, and the care of the both of the year.

The Ten and the Lamber framer. Common Congres, 13/2 Brown Ten and the sales of 14/6 Price.

less yesterney, and all soid at \$2] florins, equal to about 144/ to Scatts about 188/ The Tex market is rather former. Common Congon, 1/3 P B. Turrentess coll. No sales of Rouch nomical price 19/, ppfits on the spot sell slowly at 41/6241/, but can be bought for rived at 38/.

Spirits of the spot set above at the real, but can be cought for arrival at 25%.

In America's Stocks there has been a demand for United States & at 92 [492]; the 6s of 1058 have been done at 97.00%.

Massechments & Svering, 10 [401]. Marylana offered at 35 excive. For Pennsylvania Certificates, 53 has been politically for parcel; Bunds, 83; Virgius Souds, 12394; Pennsylvania Certificates, 53 has been politically for parcel; Bunds, 83; Virgius Souds, 12391; 24 wortung States Certificates, 10 and 10 an

THE VERY LATEST.

SERVIA AND ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9 1859-Noon.

A letter from Beigrade, published in the Presse de Orient, states that about sixty young men belonging to the best families of Servia, have solicited permission to form a corps to fight in favor of Italian Indepencerce.

The gunboats destined for the bombardment of

Perch era were launched on the Lake of Garda.

A letter from Trebizond says that Persia is making rent preparations in anticipation of war with Turkey.

The Presse of Vienna says that another French quadron of ten vessels was seen from Trieste on the

oth inst. bearing toward Venice. The semi-official Correspondence of Madrid declares that while desiring Italian independence, Spain oil still maintain her neutrali y so long as the Italian

princes and the Church are maintained.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday. —The Pearl has arrived, with £10,000 in specie, and brings the Calcutta and China mails saved from the Alma. LOSDON PRODUCE MARKET, Saturday. - Sagar:

there is a better feeling, and the 6d. decline in the early part of the week has been recovered. A cargo of 3,850 bags Paraiba has been sold for Hamburg at 20/9 per acrobe. The Coffee market has improved towart the latter part of the week, though not to the full extent of the decl ne. Tes: the late news has imparted more firmness to the market, but the prices, so for, are unaltered. Rice steady. Saltpeter, the armetice has flattened the market, and, to in fuce basiness, a considerable reduction has to be sub nitted to. Tailow quiet at 51/ for the month, and 55/ for last three months.

LIVERPOOL, July 9-2:30 p. m. The Europa was off the bar at noon, but owing to

w water she is not yet up.

Corros - Clare & Sons report continued firmness; ales to-day 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS - Richardson

Spence & Co. say the markets are very dull, but there is no change in prices.

CITY ITEMS.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. BURTON, THE COMEDIAN. -James J. Lyons, an architect, and said to be the sgent of Mr. Laf-rge, Thomas Ellis, alias Patrick Heafy, and Thomas Cross, were arrested on a charge of malicious conspirscy, preferred by Mr. Wa. E. Burton, the comedian. The complainant coarges that on the 9th or February last, the accused conspired together and wrote and published a libel upon him, which they signed and handed to Mr. Chas. Edwards, a lawyer of this city. The libel sets forth that Mr. Burton entertained the idea of setting fire to his Theater, ie Broadway. Ellis also avers in the sta ement ti at he rec-ived a lett-r from Mr. Burton, post marked

In the libelous statement it was turther alleged that

the letter contained a promissory note, in the randwriting of Mr. Burton, and signed by him, the amount of the note being \$200, and that this had been exhibited to Cross and Lyons, and afterward destroyed, all but the signature. The parties accused waived as examination, and gave bail in \$500 each, before Justice Quackerbush, to answer the charge at Court.

CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES .- The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian gives the following testimony to the impression produced by this picture:

While Mr. Bright is contrasting the figure of the

by this picture:

"White Mr. Bright is contrasting the fiasnee of the United States with that of this country, the lovers of art have at this moment an opportunity of comparing the landscape painting of the two. Mr. Coarch, a self-cultivated Am-rican painter, already known to fine on this side of the Atlantic by his noble painting of Niagara, has now sent over to be engraved a second large picture, 'The Heart of the Acades,' the fruit of a me nue or ten months' study in the regions of Ecuador, which he visited in company with Mr. Cyrus W. Field—of Atlantic Telegraph notoriety.

"Mr. Church's picture is composed of materials accounted in the district of Quito, just under the shalow of the gigantic Chimborazo, the highest point of the Ances rauge. The snow-capped summits of Chimborazo are seen to the left of the composition under a sky of cloudless blue. The rest of the distance is filled by one of the subordinate monatains which run across the valley that divides Chimborazo from his eastern rival, Cotopaxi. In front runs one of the vast table lands, intersected by a great river which sides in way from the craftle of its mountain triburance to the foreground in an alternation of foating falls and glassy reaches; its rocky banks frauged by the invariant vegetation of the tropics, forest trees matted together with lisnes, and embouded in ministure forests of tree-feros, and flowering undergrowth, the whole lit up by star bright blossores, rainbow re i brids, and gerge ous insects—a-sparkle under wandaring rays of sunlight. The picture is of large dimensions, about 12 feet by 8; the detail is most emboded in ministure forests of tree-feros, and flowering undergrowth, the whole lit up by star bright blossores, rainbow re i brids, and gerge ous insects—a-sparkle under wandaring rays of sunlight. The picture is of large dimensions, about 12 feet by 8; the detail is most embouded in ministure for sunlight. The picture is of large dimensions, about the heading lines and masses of the composition. Although it is a peture

matters on which that art can exercise its powers."

The Athensium has the following notice:

"An interesting landscape, called 'The Heart of the Andes,' by Mr. Charch, an American parant, is to be seen at the German Gallery, New Boodegreet. The wire wooded plain, intersected by a stream, at the foot of a range of ouge mountains, one of which mingles its enow with the sky, offers little in its broad features distinguishing its romance from that of the facest Syssescency—vastness of scale only being brought home to us by comparison. The air, too, might belong to a more northern district. The sky has no sapphire tint deeper than our ours—clouds hang apon the blue, and a steam gathers round the margin of the water, as may be seen any Autonin cay in the heart, not only of South America, but of South Wales. The foreground details of flowering shrut and tree-fere, and those strangling lumns, which with serpest-litheness interface tree and tree, are snowed with excellent minuteness and spirit, and without Pre-Raphaelite dryness. Richar